

July 25.

T WHARF FISH RECEIPTS LARGE.

May Be Overplus to Come to Gloucester.

Receipts of fish at Boston today are quite large for over 25 vessels arrived since Saturday and several of them have good trips.

Owing to heavy receipts, and hot weather, prices remain about the same as Saturday.

Among the vessels there today are eight or nine swordfishermen some of whom have quite a number of fish, so that prices have dropped to 14 cents.

It is doubtful if Boston will be able to use all the fish there today and some will be brought to Gloucester for splitting.

Steamer Spray is in again after being out but three days with a good trip of haddock, which is one of the most needed ground fish at Boston today.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 25,000 haddock, 10,000 cod.
Sch. Regina, 42,000 haddock, 17,000 cod, 18,000 hake.
Sch. Thomas Brundage, 1200 haddock, 18,000 cod.
Sch. Mary C. Santos, 2500 haddock, 25,000 cod.
Sch. Annie Perry, 7000 haddock, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Thalia, 40,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 15,000 cod.
Sch. Columbia, 2000 cod.
Sch. Viking, 30,000 cod.
Sch. Gladys and Sabra, 12,000 cod.
Sch. Matchless, 55,000 cod.
Sch. Gertrude, 30,000 cod, 20,000 pollock.
Sch. Edith Silveira, 20,000 haddock, 6000 cod.
Sch. Frances P. Mesquita, 35,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.
Steamer Spray, 29,000 haddock, 2000 cod.
Sch. Flora J. Sears, 50,000 haddock, 26,000 cod.
Sch. Harriet, 20,000 haddock, 3000 cod, 8000 hake.
Sch. Josie and Phoebe, 40,000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 30,000 hake.
Sch. Waldo L. Stream, 3000 fresh cod, 9000 salt cod, 6000 cusk, 28,000 halibut.
Sch. Lewie Warren, 58 swordfish.
A. W. Black, 67 swordfish.
Sch. Blanche F. Irving, 32 swordfish.
Sch. Hester, 12 swordfish.
Sch. Stranger, 63 swordfish.
Sch. Esther Gray, 63 swordfish.
Sch. Massasoit, 49 swordfish.
Haddock, \$1.25 to \$2 per cwt.; large cod, \$2.50; market cod, \$1.80 to \$2; hake, \$1 to \$1.50; pollock, \$1.25 to \$1.50; swordfish, 14 cts. per lb.

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Salt Bark Arrived.

The Italian bark Monia G. arrived yesterday evening after a 49 days passage from Iviza, Spain, with 1550 tons of salt to Fred Bradley. This is a trim looking craft and no accident occurred during the passage across the Atlantic.

On the Railways.

Sch. Lucania, is on Burnham's railways.
Sch. Diana is on Parkhurst's railways.
Schs. Jubilee and Blanche F. Irving are on the Rocky Neck railways.

Swordfish at Newport.

Sch. Juliet landed 11 swordfish at Newport yesterday, sch. A. P. Parkhurst three and sch. Annie Hamilton two.

Will Go to North Bay.

Capt. George Hamer in the new sch. Premier will commence tomorrow morning to fit for a mackerel seining trip to North Bay.

Cod Fish Sale.

The big fare of fresh mixed fish 180,000 pounds, of sch. Ramah was sold to Davis Bros.

July 26.

OUTLOOK POOR FOR MACKEREL.

Some Skippers Thinking of Trying North Bay.

The mackerel situation shows no material change to note. Two seiners arrived yesterday afternoon, schs. Diana and Shenandoah, neither of whom have any fish.

Capt. James McLean of the former, said he considered it very dull at present time, and thought of going to the North Bay, if a crew could be procured. He believed from reports heard from there that there was a good chance to secure a trip. It seemed to him that the large body of fish that made their appearance last spring, went into the gulf of St. Lawrence, and early in the season shore fishermen were catching mackerel at Alberton, P. E. I., and Escuminac, which was a good omen that the fish were there.

Capt. George Hamer of sch. Premier took the same view, and believed a good fare could be had in North Bay, and he would like to give it a try if a crew could be procured.

The seiners are reporting taking no fish on the Rips, although a few small schools were frequently seen.

Salt Mackerel Sale.

The eight barrels of salt mackerel brought in yesterday by sch. Emily Cooney, were bought by E. K. Burnham, manager of the Consumers Fish Company, for a lump sum of \$150.

Seine Boat Went Adrift.

Capt. Solomon Jacobs of sch. Elmer E. Gray, which arrived from an unsuccessful seining trip yesterday, declared that his crew and others are in a state of revolt and want to abandon the mackerel fishery, owing to poor success.

About a week ago, during the night, his seine boat with seine went adrift during a fog. He suspected some of the crew of doing this, in order to return home, as they were clamoring to give up seining. Fortunately, the sch. Squanto picked up the boat and returned it to the vessel.

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From the Handline Fleet.

Schs. Senator Saulsbury, Capt. Robert Wilson and Mattie Brundage, Capt. Nickerson arrived at Louisburg, C. B., Thursday last.

Sch. Senator Saulsbury is from Quero and is on a dory handline trip. She has been away from home six weeks and has done poorly having but 60 tubs of fish. Sch. Mattie Brundage is just from this port, and will fish at Scatarie for a while.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Valentinna of this port, Capt. O'Neil, on a sword fishing cruise down shore, anchored off Newelton, N. S., a few days ago. One of the crew is Walter B. Smith of the latter place, who has followed that pursuit for years. The Valentinna has been operating this season on the American shore with scant success, swordfish being scarce on those grounds.

Left for Gloucester.

The Yarmouth, N. S., trading schooner Athlete anchored in Clark's harbor and next day the crew reported ashore that Capt. Sims had sold in Shelburne the fare of fish, taken the proceeds and skipped out in a Gloucester vessel.

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FISH RECEIPTS CONTINUE LIGHT.

But Ten Arrivals at This Port Today.

Receipts of fish at this port today include one off-shore arrival, sch. Ramah, from Quero bank, with a large fare of 180,000 pounds of fresh mixed fish, three vessels via Boston, with 53,000 pounds each of fresh mixed fish and one seiner with 8000 pounds of pollock.

This is what confronts local buyers and the matter of disposing of those fares is not a difficult one, for the market for splitting is very firm. It is, however, luck for the market fishermen that they have Gloucester to fall back upon to purchase their surplus fish or much of it at this time would be lost.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Diana, seining.
Sch. Shenandoah, seining, 8000 lbs. salt pollock.
Sch. Thalia, via Boston, 45,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Flora J. Sears, via Boston, 45,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Sarah, shore.
Sch. Massasoit, via Boston.
Sch. Ramah, Quero bank, 180,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish.
Sch. Waldo L. Streams, via Boston, 8000 lbs. mixed fish.
Sch. Harriett, via Boston.
Sch. Edith Silveira, via Boston.
Sch. Francis P. Mesquita, via Boston.
Sch. Effie M. Prior, seining.
Sch. Ellen C. Burke, via Boston.

Today's Fish Market.

Fresh mackerel, 34 cts. each.
Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.
Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.
Round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.; Outside sales, trawl bank cod, \$3.35 per qtl. for large and \$3 for medium.
Outside sales dory handline bank cod, \$3.65 per qtl. for large and \$3.37 1-2 for medium.
Dressed pollock, 75 cts.
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2.25 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.80; Eastern cod, large, \$1.75; medium cod, \$1.60; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium and 50c for snappers; haddock, \$1; hake, \$1; pollock, round, 65c; dressed, 70c.

July 26.

NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATION AGAINST COMMERCIAL RIGHTS.

Has No Reference and Does Not Interfere With Treaty.

Claim of Sir James Winter Before the Hague Tribunal.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

On the glorious Fourth of July, when the "safe and saners" and the "whoop-er-upers" at home were celebrating according to their respective lights, over across the sea at The Hague, the tribunal sitting in the case of the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration, held a session and with United States counsel and attaches and a number of spectators, (a few of the latter wearing the red, white and blue,) listened to the address of Hon. Sir James S. Winter, K. C., on behalf of Great Britain on "the right of regulation," one of the sections of question one.

Sir James talked for a day and a half and included a discussion of question six in his address. His subjects therefore were those of especial interest to Gloucester people as he virtually spoke in a manner which might be termed, "locally, for Newfoundland."

Sir James, in a great many instances neglected to confine his statements to the facts presented as evidence in the cases, counter-cases and appendices of both sides and made assertions at will regarding fisheries and regulations, far from in keeping with the matter as understood by the United States. He asserted broadly that American vessels did not and had not used the west coast of Newfoundland for fishing and that there was little or no fish or fishing along that coast and no codfish in the bays of that coast.

He said in part, under the topic of "Regulations":

Legislation Regarding Seines Not New.

Concerning the use of seines, Mr. Winter claims that they were in use before the passage of the Newfoundland legislation prohibiting them, which was directed principally against Newfoundland fishermen and not against the United States fishermen as had been claimed. It was merely by accident that it happened to be passed when the United States vessels had the same rights to fish as the Newfoundland vessels in 1862, under the reciprocity treaty of 1854, and since the abrogation of that treaty it has been kept in force.

The legislation was directed towards the protection of the herring from two methods of injury, one the taking of herring in large quantities in the spawning season about the first of October and the other the practice which had prevailed of taking herring in very large quantities in the spring by which it was supposed that the herring fishery had been damaged and diminished.

Those against whom the legislation was directed were the fishermen of Newfoundland or Canadian fishermen. If they came there, certainly not against the American fishermen, because neither then or at any time except once, so far as he could learn, have the Americans ever used seines for catching fish in Newfoundland waters. The exception was at the time of the occurrence at Fortune Bay.

Americans Can Catch Herring in Nets From Boats.

It is and always has been perfectly competent for the American fishermen in the full exercise of their rights, to catch herring by means of nets from their own vessels and with their own boats. Down to 1905 it was more profitable for the American fishermen to come down and purchase herring in small quantities from the Newfoundland people such herring as they required for bait and not for the purpose of selling in the market as an article of food. The United States have never engaged in this fishery for the purpose of selling it as an article of consumption or as an article of exportation on a large scale.

Until 1887 United States fishermen had always been permitted to purchase bait and supplies freely in the treaty waters. In 1887 the bait act was passed and in 1893 the foreign fishery vessels act, but both contained provisions under which American fishermen could procure bait by purchase from the Newfoundland people. These acts are still in force. In 1888 an effort was made to effect a permanent arrangement with the United States for the protection of the fisheries by a treaty, but the latter fell through because the treaty was not accepted by the senate of the United States.

Under the modus vivendi which was arranged when the treaty was first considered, United States fishermen were enabled to procure bait anywhere in Newfoundland by taking out a license. The treaty of 1818 did not give them this right on the west coast but only gave them the right to take fish.

No Codfishery in Bays of Newfoundland.

With one or two exceptions there is no codfishery prosecuted in the bays of Newfoundland on a large scale by vessels. What is carried on there is by a few fishermen who live on the shore and are not able to procure boats or vessels to go any great distance. There was never any fishery of any kind carried on in Newfoundland waters and they never did catch any fish there. The principal reason for resort by American fishermen to the coastal waters was for the purpose of procuring bait.

In reply to questions by Judge Gray and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Mr. Winter admitted that the only question at issue was the catching of herring, and all the questions of the case had sprung out of the change in the relations between the two countries which took place in 1905, when the system of permitting the Americans to purchase bait in the ports was stopped, and the question of the use of purse seines by the American fishermen.

Newfoundland Legislation Was Against Commercial Privileges.

During the discussion, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, one of the judges representing Great Britain, asked if the question was not that the American fishermen wanted to enter Newfoundland waters and compete with them under the terms of the treaty in the prosecution of the herring fishery for commercial purposes, to which Sir James Winter responded, "Yes, for commercial purposes, that is the trouble."

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick—That is not the trouble, that is the right.

Sir James Winter, responding, said that was what the Americans claimed as their right. We claim they have not the right under the treaty as the herring fishery is carried on in small bays and creeks.

In reply to a question by Judge Gray, Sir James admitted that under the British construction of the treaty the American right to take fish was practically worthless and always had been so as regards the codfishery on that part of the coast because there has been no codfishing actually carried on even by the Americans on that part of the coast. There is a little codfishery, but it is out in deep water, more than three miles from shore, all along from Cape Ray down to Quirpen, except in some small areas where the French have got establishments.

Herring Fishery Only Valuable One in Territorial Waters.

In response to further questions by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir James claimed there was no fishery of any practical value in the territorial waters, except the herring fishery. There was the caplin fishery, which is valuable for bait only, not for commercial purposes. And the herring fishery, being confined exclusively to the bays and creeks, is of no value to the Americans, except they come down there and catch them in large quantities as an article of commerce. Of course if they have the right to catch them under the treaty, they have the right to use them for commercial purposes.

As to the origin of the difficulty, he admitted that the herring were useful to the Americans for bait, the first legislation was to cut them out of the right to purchase herring for bait except under license, then legislation was passed to prevent them from acquiring them for commercial purposes. Correcting himself, he said the only legislation which interfered with the business was that relating to the purchase of herring for commercial purposes in 1906.

In reply to a question by the president, he said that the act of 1905 also contained a provision that an American fisherman having on board any herring, caplin, squid or other bait fish, which had been bought in any of the harbors of the island were to be confiscated, but he claimed that all this legislation had no bearing on treaty rights, and bore only on commercial rights.

Trouble from Out of Commercial, Not Fishing Rights.

This legislation which has led to all the trouble, has arisen entirely—not out of the prosecution of the fisheries at all—the whole trouble about regulations and inhabitants and all of these questions, as a matter of fact, has arisen out of the stop that was put by the legislature of Newfoundland to the business of purchasing herring for the market by the United States fishermen in 1905.

The President—By the legislation of 1905, you have not only stopped the practice of according licenses, but you have made it a criminal act to purchase bait fishes from the Newfoundlanders.

Sir James Winter—Oh, yes, that is so; and that appears clearly from the case all through,—that there were negotiations all through between the parties, extending over years, in relation to the interchange of commercial facilities, etc., tariffs, and all that sort of thing. Two attempts were made, under the Bond-Blaine treaty first and the Bond-Hay treaty afterwards. And these negotiations went so far as an agreement between governments upon terms relating to these commercial matters, but they fell through because they were not adopted by the United States senate.

And so the matter stood, negotiations going on, until ultimately in 1905, it was found they could lead to nothing. Negotiations were broken off and then the legislation of Newfoundland

put a stop to the commercial privileges only. It did not interfere and did not purport to interfere with the operation of the treaty of 1818, whatever that might be. It simply put a stop to the commercial transactions of purchasing herring in Newfoundland waters by the Americans.

Then, finding that there was this prohibition and this difficulty in the way of purchasing herring for the United States market, the Americans resorted to the plan, which is also a subject of inquiry here, of employing Newfoundland fishermen as part of their crews to catch fish for them. Then the Newfoundland legislature answered that, as it were, or met that by a prohibition in 1906, an act forbidding the Newfoundland fishermen from engaging as crews to the American fishermen. And that is one of the questions which is now before the tribunal under another heading, question two.

July 26.

FISH RECEIPTS AT BOSTON.

Liberal Fares of Everything Except Mackerel.

Another day of liberal receipts of all kinds of ground fish at Boston for a large number of vessels have arrived since last report and prices are at a minimum in consequence.

Indeed this is the dull season at this great fish mart and present conditions are only in line with what has been seen upon similar occasions at the heated season. Then for the last eight or nine days the market has been over supplied and a portion of the production had to be taken to Gloucester for distribution among the splitters.

Owing to a shortage of salt fish the producers find no difficulty in disposing of their catch at a fair value.

The securing of a good supply of bait without having to wait several days as they did earlier in the season, is all in favor of the fishermen, for it kept them employed. This is why so many vessels are daily arriving with good fares.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 8000 cod.
Sch. Manomet, 1000 haddock, 28,000 cod.
Sch. Athena, 1500 haddock, 21,000 cod.
Sch. Washakie, 40,000 haddock, 11,000 cod.
Sch. Alcina, 24,000 haddock, 22,000 cod.
Sch. George E. Lane, Jr., 15,000 cod.
Sch. Mina Swim, 11,000 cod.
Sch. Olive F. Hutchins, 22,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 10,000 hake.
Sch. Robert and Arthur, 30,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 6000 hake.
Sch. Maggie and Arthur, 8000 haddock, 18,000 cod.
Sch. Rose Cabral, 3000 haddock, 25,000 cod, 14,000 pollock.
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 24,000 haddock, 5000 cod, 18,000 hake.
Sloop Nettie, 25,000 pollock.
Sloop Emerald, 30,000 hake.
Sch. Eva Avina, 1500 cod, 3000 pollock.
Sch. Pontiac, 16 bbls. salt mackerel.
Sch. Florida, 50 swordfish.
Sch. Leah C., 6 swordfish.
Sch. Lillian, no fish.
Haddock, \$1.25 to \$1.50; large cod, \$2 to \$2.50; market cod, \$1.75 to \$1.85; hake, \$1 to \$1.50; pollock, \$1.75; swordfish, 15c per lb.

July 27.

GREAT LAKES FISHERIES.

Question of Including Saginaw Bay in Treaty Regulations.

A Washington despatch says that the appeals of Senator Smith, of Michigan against including Saginaw bay in the treaty regulations respecting the Great Lakes fisheries may not avail against the persistence of the Canadian Commission, Prof. Prince, seems to be the case. International dickering has now been going on for over two years, although the treaty itself, once accepted, will only run for 10 years. Prof. David Starr Jordan, the United States commissioner, is likely to yield to the insistent demands of the Canadians for uniform closed seasons. The policy which the various states adjacent to the Great Lakes have held heretofore, has been one of artificial propagation entirely. Canada spent a modest amount on fish propagation, but depended more on close seasons. The new regulations when promulgated will embody the best points of both policies, it now seems.

July 27.

Good Lobster Fishing.

The American smack J. R. Atwood of Portland made a good trip catching lobsters this spring on the Seal Island grounds. The crew shared \$110 each in two weeks. There were no lobsters on that particular spot the preceding season, as reported by the shore boats, after a thorough trial. The Atwood and Pride of the Port are now fishing on Cashes, and doing well at it.

July 27.

SWORDFISH PRICE RAISED.

Other Fish in Less Demand at T Wharf.

Receipts of fish at Boston today are rather light, although a number of vessels have arrived, but their fares are small. The desirable cod and haddock are scarce and prices are high, having reached that of a short time ago.

Two trips of swordfish have 42 each and the price of this commodity has advanced two cents over that of yesterday.

For the next few days the receipts of fish will be light, as a large fleet have been in every day for a week, so that their return may not be expected before first of next week.

Two trips of blueback herring are at Boston today which are suitable for bait and are being taken by the shore fishermen at \$2.25 per barrel.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Eliza A. Benner, 22 swordfish.
Sch. Bernie and Bessie, 42 swordfish.
Sch. Georgiana, 10,000 pollock.
Sch. Margaret Dillon, 2000 haddock, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Philomina, 200 bbls. fresh bluebacks.
Sch. Grace, 1000 cod, 3000 pollock.
Sch. Harmony, 3000 haddock, 40,000 cod, 35,000 hake.
Sch. Jessie Costa, 3000 haddock, 30,000 cod, 16,000 pollock.
Sch. Louise R. Sylva, 2500 haddock, 25,000 cod, 20,000 pollock.
Sch. Joseph P. Johnson, 6000 haddock, 15,000 cod, 7000 pollock.
Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 15,000 haddock, 13,000 cod, 8000 hake, 5000 pollock.
Sch. William A. Morse, 3000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 14,000 pollock.
Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 17,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 12,000 hake.
Sch. Flavilla, 2000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 50,000 hake, 10,000 cusk.
Haddock, \$3 to \$4.25; large cod, \$3 to \$4; market cod, \$1.80 to \$2.30; hake, \$1.50 to \$2; pollock, \$1.50 to \$2; swordfish, \$16 to \$16.80.

Nova Scotia Fishing Notes.

The mackerel fishery at Peggy's Point the past week has been fairly good, boats averaging daily from 60 to 100 fish and with the good prices prevailing of 12 cents for large mackerel and 8 cents for medium have kept things moving nicely. The salmon season has closed, nets all hauled up. The off-shore cod and haddock fishery continues good and with squid for bait the fishermen expect to do even better than they have been doing. The July herring have not made their appearance as yet but are expected at any time.

The past week's fishing at Ingonish was practically stopped by the scarcity of bait and the numerous dogfish along the coast. All traps near this station are being hauled ashore and this class or method of fishing is over for this season. It has been a banner year for the fishermen. Eight traps that were operated in this vicinity caught somewhere about 6000 quintals of haddock.

There is good fair-fishing at Port LaTour, 15 to 20 miles off shore in from 60 to 70 fathoms of water; but none but the large boats go there as it takes too long to go and come. When on the grounds enough squid is found to make use of; while on the in-shore grounds there is poor doings, as the fish do not like clam bait this season of the year and there is no other bait fish to be had. Notwithstanding all this there has been more codfish taken at this station this week than any week of the season. It is the opinion of a few of the fishermen that a very large number who follow the sea for a living do much damage to the fishing grounds as they sell their fish with the heads off. They begin to dress their catch when they start from the grounds and the garbage or offal that they throw overboard is not good for the fisheries as the ground must be covered all the way with what is thrown over.

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MACKEREL MAY HAVE LEFT COAST.

Prospect For Further Catch Very Discouraging.

The mackerel fishery continues in the same deplorable condition, for there is no news favorable coming from any source. It looks now as if there would be but few more mackerel taken on this coast this season, as the seiners arriving will discontinue this fishing although some few of them will go to North bay.

The few small schools seen on the Rips are wild and impossible to catch.

To summarize the situation it now seems that what few mackerel are on Nantucket sound and in that section will have left these waters early in August. This is on a line with the situation which has prevailed the last three or four years, when the mackerel did not come this side of Cape Cod, and left early for their southern haunt.

The Canadian Fish Bureau report a few mackerel being taken at several places in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but it is to be borne in mind that no fishing of any account is carried on at this time by the provincialist down there, as it is the haying season when every one is busy on the farm, so it would be hard to tell if there were any fish off that coast. But that is the place for American seiners and not here.

July 27.

HANDLINERS MAKE GOOD STOCKS

Sch. Ella M. Goodwin Holds Leading Position in Fleet.

Sch. Ella M. Goodwin, Capt. James D. Goodwin, from a dory handlining trip, weighed off 242,040 pounds of cod and stocked \$8379.73. This makes Capt. Goodwin highline of the handliners today, both on the amount of fish and stock realized.

Sch. Avalon, Capt. Lewis Wharton, from a similar trip, had a fine trip of 235,000 pounds of salt cod, from which a stock of \$7636.25 was realized. This is the second best trip made in this fishing this season.

July 27.

Newfoundland Fish Notes.

Codfish continues plentiful at Middle Cove, Outer Cove and vicinity and good catches are taken daily. A quantity of new fish is now ready at these places to be brought in here as soon as the weather becomes fine.

The bankers Huron of Old Perlican, and Blanche Forsey, owned by Samuel Harris, arrived in from the Grand Banks, St. John's. The former had been fishing only a few days and has 100 qtls. and the Forsey has 500 qtls., and 1000 qtls. landed. Both were using caplin bait, but decided to come on here for squid, which have now struck in here. The vessel will bait at St. John's and sail again as soon as possible to complete the trips.

July 27.

Finding Good Fishing.

The banking schooner Uda A. Saunders, Capt. Scott Corkum of Lunenburg, N. S., arrived at St. John, N. F., yesterday morning from the banks for a supply of salt and squid bait. The Saunders, which has been fishing on the Eastern Shoals near the Virgin Rocks, has 1600 quintals of cod on board for six weeks fishing, and having landed 1000 qtls. on her spring trip, has now 2600 qtls. in all.

Will Fit for Shacking.

Sch. Lucania, Capt. Martin Welch, which has been seining will now withdraw from this branch of the fishing, and fit out for shack fishing.

It is also understood that sch. Elmer E. Gray, another of the seining fleet, will fit out for shack fishing.

Sch. Edith M. Prior of the seining fleet will now fit for shack fishing under command of Capt. Elroy Prior.